

1. - -9. **(Cancelled)**

10. (Previously Presented) A method for controlling the wake flow of a vortex generator in a flow duct to which a fluid medium is applied, which vortex generator has essentially three surfaces extending in the flow direction and around which surfaces flow occurs freely, of which surfaces at least two surfaces form side surfaces supported on the duct wall, which side surfaces converge towards each other in the flow direction and meet at an acute angle α in a common edge, and of which at least one surface forms a top surface that in the flow direction extends away from the duct wall at an acute angle θ and forms trailing edges together with the side surfaces, the method comprising:

 flowing fluid to form a pair of countercurrent vortices downstream from the trailing edges, the vortex axes of said vortices being in the axis of the main flow; and

 introducing an axial impulse in the zone of the core flow of the forming wake vortices at least approximately in the direction of the main flow.

11. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 10, comprising:
 introducing a secondary flow into the core flow of the wake vortex in a targeted manner.

12. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 11, wherein introducing comprises introducing a secondary fluid into the vortex core flow via outlet openings on the vortex generator.

13. (Currently Amended) A method according to Claim 12, wherein ~~introducing~~
introducing comprises variably adjustably introducing the throughput of the secondary medium.

14. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 11, wherein the secondary medium is a component to be mixed into the main flow.

15. (Previously Presented) A method according to Claim 11, wherein the mass portion of the secondary flow in relation to the main flow is 0.1% to 5%.

16. **(Cancelled)**

17. (Previously Presented) A method in accordance with Claim 15, wherein the mass portion of the secondary flow in relation to the main flow is 0.5% to 1.5%.